

FANATICS DEFEAT ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

British Forced to Abandon
One of Their Strongholds
in the Chitral.

SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Fears That Relief Cannot Be Sent
to Beleaguered Troops
in Time.

Bombay, July 29.—The situation at Camp Malakand has become very serious. The natives in large force made a second attack on the fort yesterday. The fighting was very severe. Thirteen of the British were killed and thirty wounded, the latter including Lieutenant Castello. The tribesmen lost 100.

The worst feature of the situation now is that the garrison is short of ammunition and it is feared the whole supply will be exhausted before reinforcements arrive. The Government is making the greatest efforts to get these through in time.

It is rumored that Mad Mullah has mustered at least 40,000 tribesmen.

DRIVEN OUT OF CAMP.

Outnumbered by Frenzied Assaults,
the British Retreat After a
Bloody Fight.

Simla, July 29.—The North Camp Malakand was abandoned yesterday afternoon, the troops concentrating on Kotai. The attack began at 8:30 on the previous evening and lasted until daybreak yesterday. Desultory fighting continued through out the day, the tribesmen driving in the picket, of whom thirteen Sepoys were killed and forty-two wounded.

The Punjab Infantry, led by Lieutenant Climo in a succession of brilliant charges, drove back great masses of the tribesmen, killing ninety.

The enemy is collecting in large force and severe fighting is anticipated. Reinforcements have been sent to Dargal.

DEPORTED WITHOUT TRIAL

Hindustanis, Arrested for Sedition,
Speedily Sent Out of the
Country.

Bombay, July 29.—The editor of the newspaper Vaidhan, published at Poona, has been arrested and brought here on the charge of sedition.

Sirdar Balwantrao Natu and Harupant Ramchander Natu, who were arrested yesterday on a charge of disloyalty and escorted outside the limits of the Poona collectorate, have been deported under the act empowering the Viceroy to issue a warrant for the arrest and deportation, without trial, of persons known to be engaged in disloyal practices.

This power has not been exercised for many years. It was last employed during the vicereignty of Lord Dufferin, when Dhanraj Singh was arrested at Aden while en route to stir up discontent in the Punjab, in furtherance of plans formed during a sojourn in Russia.

His present employment has made a great sensation among Europeans and natives alike. It is believed that the hostility of the Natu family is due to the fact that one of the brothers, who had been afflicted with the plague, was sent to the Poona segregation camp along with the low caste. The neighbors of the Natus could not understand why a wealthy Sirdar should be treated like common people, and on all sides was heard the significant remark: "You will see what will happen when Natus come out."



Where's This Wandering Boy?

HARRY, the son of Mrs. M. E. Colby, went into the kitchen one morning in the first week of this month, spoke pleasantly to the servant, said that he was going out of doors for a while, and has not returned. He wore the gray corduroy knickerbockers, the black lined shoes, the brown plaid waist of his hours of playing in the yard.

Harry is thirteen years old, although he is as slight as a boy of ten. He has brown hair, large brown eyes with long black lashes, and a gentle, timid manner. At the public school he is regarded as very quick at learning, and in the Sunday school of St. Mary the Virgin he had a prize of cuff buttons. Periodically Harry was bitten by the tarantula of vagrancy. This is his fourth runaway.



Max Pine, who is leading his people from sweat-shop bondage.

Manufacturers have been strangely influenced by this young leader of the strikers. His methods are those of conservatism, not of violence. He argues with men; does not rail at them. Contractors are surrendering and signing the desired agreement. The busy season is at hand, and the East Side workers hope for living wages.

SWEAT SHOP FETTERS BREAK.

Max Pine Making Good the
Promise to Free His People
from Their Bondage.

CONTRACTORS GIVING IN.

Many Have Signed the Agree-
ment and More Are Going
to Do So To-day.

A red letter call was issued yesterday by the Pants Makers' Union for a mass meeting to-morrow night at No. 130 Pitt street to consider the question of striking. The entire circular is printed in red ink, and urges all the pants makers in New York, Brooklyn and Brownsville to attend the meeting. It is in Yiddish, and says, among other things:

"Stop talking in the streets about strikes. Let the operator throw down his shears and the presser his irons, and come to the meeting to see how we can protect ourselves from the sweaters. Every one must come and vote on whatever action is to be taken. We can starve no longer with the busy season in sight."

There are 2,500 pants makers in New York, Brooklyn and Brownsville to whom this appeal is addressed. The Executive Committee of the Pants Makers' Union met yesterday to make arrangements for the meeting, which it is believed will result in a general strike being ordered.

The pants makers are worse off than the knee pants makers, and are too poor to have regular headquarters. Their slack season is just over, and the busy season is beginning, when it is necessary to make a supreme effort to obtain higher wages before the rush of work is over. No one but an East Side knickerbocker can understand how a pants maker exists during the dull season. At most each worker can earn only a few dollars a week, which helps to stave off hunger with black bread and coffee for breakfast, dinner and supper. Many with large families have to resort to the pawnshop, and by the time the busy season arrives nearly everything except what stern necessity requires has been pledged.

The striking knee pants makers reported more victories yesterday. In the forenoon eleven contractors had signed an agreement with the Union, and it is expected that thirty more will have signed by noon to-day. The prices have been advanced to these contractors by the manufacturers so as to enable them to raise the wages of the workers.

The strike of the knee pants makers is regarded as the most powerful the East Side has ever seen so far. The conservative methods of Max Pine, the young, but astute, leader of the strikers, have, it is said, induced the manufacturers to consider the claims of the strikers favorably.

VICTORY FOR HOUSESMITHS.

They Secure the Vindication of an Im-
portant Labor Law in Court.

The Housemen and Bridgemen's Union scored a victory yesterday in a successful attempt to enforce the laws providing for payment of standard wages for municipal work. For some time R. H. Hood, who is building the roof garden for the city at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, has been employing housemen and bridgemen at less than the prevailing rate of wages.

Samuel Park, business agent of the Housemen and Bridgemen's Union, went to the Comptroller and had the payment of the money due Hood stopped on the claim that the law was being violated. Hood was notified to appear before Magistrate Hedges, in the Yorkville Court, to answer to the charge. He promised in court to pay the prevailing rate of wages and ordered into a written contract to that effect. He was then discharged.

Daily Hampton Rewarded.

Four indictments against Daily Ham-
pton, the accomplice of Chester H. Mc-
Laughlin, of the McLaughlin-Valettine gang
of swindlers, were dismissed yesterday.

JAPAN IGNORED JULY FOURTH.

Admiral McNair Reports a
Studied Insult to the
United States.

CONTRACTORS GIVING IN.

Vessels of the Empire in Yoko-
hama Harbor Paid No Atten-
tion to the Celebration.

Washington, July 29.—The tale of a studied insult to this country and its flag by pugnacious young Japan is to be found in the report just received from Admiral McNair, of the flagship Olympia, now at Yokohama. The report bears date of July 7, and includes a number of statements which are being made in the Japanese capital to recognize the celebration by Americans of our national holiday.

Admiral McNair states that at sunrise on the Fourth of July the Olympia was dressed for the celebration, and that the British flagship Grafton and the French flagship Bayard were both dressed out of compliment to this country. At noon the national salute was fired, and both the Grafton and Bayard fired twenty-one guns in honor of the occasion. During the day these two ships in routine fashion followed every move made by the American ship, even going as far as to illuminate at night in emulation of the Olympia.

None of the Japanese vessels in the harbor, however, dressed ship or in any way made any recognition of the American holiday, as is the custom. It is the belief at the Navy Department that all Japanese men-of-war were ordered away from port in order that they might not be called upon to dress ship, while it is thought the merchantmen were given to understand that no notice would be taken of their refusal to honor the Americans celebrating. The incident is looked upon as a deliberate attempt to insult the United States.

JAPAN SEEKS INFORMATION.

Circular Asking Questions Sent to Japane-
se Residents of This Country.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 29.—The Times today says: "While the majority of people laugh at the idea of Japan going to war with the United States over the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, there is a growing feeling that the Mikado and his ministers are making inquiries and seeking information concerning the country which is the subject of the annexation. It is believed that the Japanese government is seeking information concerning the country which is the subject of the annexation. It is believed that the Japanese government is seeking information concerning the country which is the subject of the annexation."

"On the last steamer direct from Japan there came a message to a well-known Japanese in this city in the shape of a circular of interrogations. The document came from the State Department of the Imperial Government."

America Will Yield, Says Figaro.
Paris, July 29.—The Figaro says: "An amiable settlement of the Hawaiian question will be reached, America yielding on the most important points to Japan."

PATRICK CARVILL HEARD FROM

Anti-Parnellite, Thought Missing, Is on
His Way to the Antipodes.

London, July 29.—A number of sensational articles have appeared in London newspapers as to the whereabouts of Mr. Patrick George Hamilton Carvill, anti-Parnellite member for Newry, who is a personal adherent of Mr. Timothy Healy.

To-day his solicitor writes to the newspapers that he has had a communication from Mr. Carvill, dated July 8, and postmarked San Francisco, and he adds: "There is no mystery whatever about the matter, as Mr. Carvill started for Australia and New Zealand last October, accompanied by his wife and daughter."

Another Carnegie Gift.

Edinburgh, July 29.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered the town of Stirling, the seat of the palace and Parliament House built by James V., the sum of £6,000 for a public library building.

MERRY A CANAL ENTHUSIAST.

Reasons for His Rejection by
the Republics of Cen-
tral America.

WITHDREW FIRST PROTEST

Minister Rodriguez's Son Was
Active in Opposition to His
Selection as Consul.

Washington, July 29.—State Department officials are very reticent upon the subject of the objection which has been lodged against the reception of Captain W. L. Merry, of San Francisco, as United States Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, to succeed Lewis Baker.

The matter is now engaging the attention of the officials, and it is expected that within a few days such representation will be made on our part to the countries concerned as may induce them to abandon their objection as not well founded.

It is gathered that the objection is preferred by one of the three countries to which Mr. Merry is accredited, and that one of the other two has supported it altogether as a matter of courtesy toward a comrade in the league which forms the Greater Republic of Central America.

The objection itself is understood to touch the man and not the policy of this Government in appointing a Minister to a combination of countries which does not include all of the countries included in the Greater Republic.

It is possible that the objection is because of his pronounced views on the Nicaragua Canal. Captain Merry was pushed by the California delegation for the position because he was an enthusiastic supporter of the canal project, and because of his wide knowledge of the subject.

First Objection Overcome.

When it was published that he was likely to be appointed the son of J. D. Rodriguez, Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, made a protest to the Department of State against his appointment. The reason given was that he would not be acceptable to all the countries forming the new government. Some old questions were called up, and it was stated that the present President of one of the States objected to Merry. This was all cleared up, and a cable was received from the President, credited with making the objection, saying that Captain Merry would be quite acceptable as Minister, and he would be glad to welcome him.

The nomination of Merry was then sent in, and he was confirmed, but it appears that his enthusiastic support of the canal project has made him unacceptable to Rodriguez, who is opposed to the canal as reported in the official dispatches. Last year when the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador formed themselves into the Greater Republic of Central America, Rodriguez, president of the latter, presented a paper to the trans-Mississippi Congress at Salt Lake City on July 15, this year, taking a most emphatic position in favor of the construction of the canal.

Greater Republic Treaty.

In connection with the organization of the Central American States a very interesting report has been received from William Myers Little, Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, enclosing a copy of the treaty that has been signed by the representatives of the five Central American States or Republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador. This treaty was signed by all the Republics June 15, and is expected to go into effect September 15.

The union is named the Republic of Central America, and the countries forming it will now make up the new Central American Republic. The treaty provides that the Republics shall hereafter be in the name of the Republic of Central America, but it is understood that the Republics will continue to use their own names. The treaty also provides that the Republics shall hereafter be in the name of the Republic of Central America, but it is understood that the Republics will continue to use their own names.

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The government of the new republic is vested in a Chief of States, who is to be taken from each of the States in alphabetical order, and shall hold office for one year. A Council composed of two representatives from each of the States, one from each of the States, shall constitute the Government. Alliance of defense and preservation for the Republics shall be the basis of the policy of government and of war are to be assessed by the Council.

RATES FOR MERCHANTS.

The New York Association Does Not
Propose to Give Up Its Fight
for the Concession.

The Merchants' Association of New York is not disposed to accept as final the decision of Chairman Joseph Richardson, of the Southern Railway Association, to not allow excursion rates to merchants visiting New York.

The association, of which Mr. Richardson is chairman, represents the railroads and steamship lines, except the New Orleans and Galveston line, south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi.

An effort was made to secure the same rates for the Southern Railway Association as those with the Joint Traffic and Truck Line associations, but Mr. Richardson insisted that the benefits of the excursion should not be limited to the out of town members of the Merchants' Association. His plan was to let in all members of the New York association would not agree to this, however, because on all excursions it guaranteed that no ticket will fall into the hands of scoundrels, and it was argued that this guarantee could not be given if tickets were to be sold to all merchants, whether or not members of the Merchants' Association or not.

It is thought, however, that by bringing pressure on the railroads and steamships, the Southern Railway Association may be brought to time and the Southern merchants be given the same privileges as those in their party.

There is an air of campaign activity at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association, from which one of its members is being sent out. A corps of clerks was at work yesterday sending out 125,000 copies of a pamphlet containing facts, illustrated with pictures, showing the greatness of New York as a financial and commercial center. In addition to this there are being mailed 100,000 circulars, telling of the plan of excursion rates for merchants visiting New York.

LAKE SHORE PRESIDENCY.

President Ingalls, of the Big Four, Thinks
It Will Be Mr. Calloway, of the
"Nickel Plate."

The meeting of the Joint Traffic Association in this city yesterday brought a num-

ber of Western railroad presidents to New York. The death of President Daniel W. Caldwell, the last president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, was a subject of general comment and regret.

"A half dozen gentlemen have been named in connection with the vacancy," said President M. E. Ingalls, of the Vanderbilt's Cincinnati connection, "but to my mind President S. R. Calloway, of the Nickel Plate Railway, leads them all. Of course there is only one man who knows anything about the matter, and that is Mr. W. K. Vanmeter, who is now in Europe. If any one else tells you he knows, he is mistaken, that is all."

GREATER NEW YORK MAILS

Commission to Investigate the Duties of
the Superintendent of Mails and
Make Recommendations.

Division Superintendent George W. Pepper, of the Cleveland Division of the Railway Mail Service, and Superintendent of Mails Montgomery, of Chicago, who with Post Office Inspector Baird, of Chattanooga, have been appointed to investigate the duties of the superintendent of mails in New York, arrived in this city yesterday. They were assigned to room No. 47 in the Post Office building by Postmaster Van Cott, in which to carry on their work. Owing to the absence of Inspector Baird the commission took no action, however, but will assemble again this afternoon.

The commission was appointed to investigate and report about the work done by the superintendent of mails.

It is understood by the Post Office Department that New York is the most important mail center of the United States, and as the duties and responsibilities of the superintendent of mails at this point will be enormously increased when the Greater New York service goes into effect, it is desired by the department that special arrangements shall be made for improving and enlarging the work done by this official.

Thomas J. Clarke is the superintendent of mails in New York at present, and Postmaster Van Cott is said to have his eye on the place for a friend.

Real Estate for Sale—City.

Daily and Sunday, 15c. per line.

CLINTON ST., 150, near Grand, near new bridge and park; \$10,000. E. B. LEVY, 223 Broadway.

Above the Harlem River.

LOT 123D ST., improved neighborhood; \$400 cash; balance on mortgage. CAVANAGH, 822 Broadway.

RESPONSIBLE parties can obtain a dwelling east of Harlem; monthly installment; cash needed if parties reliable. BARN REPLY.

SPECIAL inducements offered!—One, two and three room houses, with bath, in best neighborhood, \$10,000 to \$18,000. Will exchange. C. W. MICK, owner, 51 Warburton ave., Yorkers.

GOOD HOUSE; also room; broad veranda; all improvements; shade trees; \$100 cash; balance monthly. White Plains. New Netherland Realty Co., 274 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Westchester.

Daily and Sunday, 15c. per line.

BROKERS' Liberal commission or net price; several new, modern, elegantly finished houses in North Yorkers; large plots; unsurpassed views; price, \$10,000 to \$18,000. Will exchange. C. W. MICK, owner, 51 Warburton ave., Yorkers.

GOOD HOUSE; also room; broad veranda; all improvements; shade trees; \$100 cash; balance monthly. White Plains. New Netherland Realty Co., 274 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Long Island.

Daily and Sunday, 15c. per line.

5 ACRES FOR \$150
at Patchogue and Medford, L. I.; easy terms; \$2 cash; balance on mortgage. O. L. SCHWENCK LAND & INVESTMENT CO., 676-678 Broadway, New York.

COTTAGE for sale at 1 bargain; 3 acres, 3/4 acre of ground; with barn and henpen; 5 minutes from railroad station; new buildings; on main thoroughfare. J. LATTIN, Farmingdale, Long Island.

FOR SALE—Splendid property of 5 acres, 21 miles from New York; numerous trees and lawns; fruit of every kind in great variety and the very best; lawn, shade, flowers, etc.; house contains 10 rooms, attic and double cellar; furnace, water, hot and cold, large barn and carriage house, henpen and other outbuildings. Price, \$25,000. Investment or home; part cash, balance on bond and mortgage indefinitely at 5 per cent. A. E. BRILL, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

Real Estate for Sale—Country.

A FINE little plot of 5 acres, only few minutes' walk from Central Park, L. I.; for \$150; \$25 cash; balance on mortgage. Will positively double in value within few years; desirable investment; land free from rocks and stones, and free from swampy soil; rich and productive; beautiful scenery; healthy and desirable; write quick or call. RISLEY, 13 Chambers st.

Real Estate Co Let—Staten Island.

\$40 RENT, 2 Queen Anne cottages; 10 rooms; all improvements; on bay; Clinton, S. L. DAN CORNELL.

Flats and Apartments Co Let.

Unfurnished.

102 and 104 Waverly Place.
Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall; rent, \$65 per month.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
136 to 142 West 10th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rent, \$45 to \$55 per month.

ST. CLEMENT,
365 West 23d St.
Three, four and five rooms; steam heated and hall service; \$25 to \$50 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAYNE CREST AND CEDAR-HURST,
25 to 41 East 50th St.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rent, \$45 to \$75 per month.

ST. HONORE,
1142 Madison Ave.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rent, \$50 to \$65 per month.

223 and 237 WEST 150TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated; rent, \$45 to \$52.50 per month.

230 WEST 136TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas range; rent, \$45 per month.

273 WEST 138TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; steam heated; hall service; rent, \$42.50 to \$47.50 per month.

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